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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/888,987	06/25/2001	Michael Robert Costello	H0002504	9552
7590	03/15/2006		EXAMINER	
Honeywell International Inc. 15801 Woods Edge Road Colonial Heights, VA 23834			VAN BRAMER, JOHN W	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3622	
DATE MAILED: 03/15/2006				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/888,987	COSTELLO ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	John Van Bramer	3622

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 June 2001.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-28 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 25 June 2001 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claims 10 – 15, 21, 22, 25 and 26 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 10 recites the limitation "step f)" in line 1. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. The minimum requirement to correct the antecedent basis issue would be to change "step f)" to "said step f)" to indicate reliance on the step f) recited in independent claim 1. The examiner would prefer, for the sake of clarity, to change the recitation to "the step of converting the polymeric fibers into a recovered polymer composition".

Claims 11 – 15, 21, 22, 25, and 26 suffer from the same type of deficiency.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1 – 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fishbein (Carpet Take-Back: EPR American Style, Environmental Quality Management, Autumn 2000, pg 25 – 36).

Claim 1. Fishbein discloses a method for recovering carpet comprising polymeric fibers. While Fishbein does not explicitly disclose that a database is established and maintained that contains information regarding installed carpet and consumers it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that a database containing the type of carpet, installation date, useful lifetime of the carpet, and consumer identification would have been necessary in order for Interface to purchase, maintain, replace the carpet over the period of the lease, and recycle it at the end of its useful life. (Page 30, Column 2, lines 39 – 43) One would have been motivated to do this in order to provide the leasing customer with the services that have been promised.

Additionally Fishbein does not explicitly disclose estimating the useful lifetime of the installed carpet, contacting the consumer, or collecting the carpet within a determined period of time from the end of the estimated useful lifetime of the carpet. However, this would have been inherently necessary in order to replace and recycle the carpet at the end of life when the carpet is provided on a leasing arrangement. (Page 30, Column 2, lines 39 – 43)

Fishbein discloses sorting the collected carpet according to polymeric fiber type. (Page 27, Column 2, lines 1 – 17, and Page 28, Column 1, lines 27 – 39)

Fishbein also discloses converting the polymeric fibers into a recovered polymer composition. (Page 28, Column 1, lines 1 – 11)

Claim 2. Fishbein discloses the method of claim 1 further comprising the subsequent step of forming an article from the recovered polymer composition. (Post consumer commercial carpet made from the company's nylon 6 fibers is produced)(Page 28, Column 2, lines 13 – 27)

Claim 3. Fishbein discloses the method of claim 1 further comprising the subsequent step of forming polymeric fibers from the recovered polymer composition. (Post consumer commercial carpet made from the company's nylon 6 fibers is produced, in order to produce this carpet new polymeric fibers had to be formed)(Page 28, Column 2, lines 13 – 27)

Claim 4. Fishbein discloses the method of claim 1 further comprising the subsequent step of forming polymeric fibers from the recovered polymer composition and then forming the polymeric fibers into a carpet. (Post consumer commercial carpet made from the company's nylon 6 fibers is produced)(Page 28, Column 2, lines 13 – 27)

Claim 5. Fishbein discloses the method of claim 1 wherein step of converting the polymeric fibers into a recovered polymer composition comprises depolymerizing at least one type of polymeric fiber into its monomeric components. (Depolymerization was used) (Page 28, Column 2, lines 13 – 27)

Claim 6. Fishbein discloses the method of claim 1 wherein step of converting the polymeric fibers into a recovered polymer composition comprises depolymerizing at

least one type of polymeric fiber into its monomeric components and then repolymerizing the monomeric components to form the recovered polymer composition. (Post consumer commercial carpet made from the company's nylon 6 fibers is produced, in order to produce this carpet new polymeric fibers had to be formed)(Page 28, Column 2, lines 13 – 27)

Claim 7. Fishbein discloses the method of claim 6 further comprising the subsequent step of forming an article from the recovered polymer composition. (Post consumer commercial carpet made from the company's nylon 6 fibers is produced)(Page 28, Column 2, lines 13 – 27)

Claim 8. Fishbein discloses the method of claim 6 further comprising the subsequent step of forming fibers from the recovered polymer composition. (Post consumer commercial carpet made from the company's nylon 6 fibers is produced)(Page 28, Column 2, lines 13 – 27)

Claim 9. Fishbein discloses the method of claim 6 further comprising the subsequent step of forming fibers from the recovered polymer composition and then forming the fibers into a carpet. (Post consumer commercial carpet made from the company's nylon 6 fibers is produced)(Page 28, Column 2, lines 13 – 27)

Claim 10. Fishbein discloses the method of claim 1 wherein step f) comprises depolymerizing a nylon polymeric fiber into its monomeric components. (Post consumer commercial carpet made from the company's nylon 6 fiber is produced)(Page 28, Column 2, lines 13 – 27)

Claim 11. Fishbein discloses the method of claim 1 wherein step f) comprises

depolymerizing a nylon 6 polymeric fiber into its monomeric components. (Post consumer commercial carpet made from the company's nylon 6 fiber is produced)(Page 28, Column 2, lines 13 – 27)

Claims 12, 21 and 25: Fishbein discloses the methods of claim 1, 17 and 23 respectively. While Fishbein is silent with regard to establishing and maintaining a database conducted via a global computer network, Official Notice is taken that the use of distributed databases is old and well known. Many companies, including carpet retailers have used distributed databases to maintain customer records. Carpet One and CarpetMax are two well known examples of national carpet retailers that utilize such databases to communicate between various retail locations. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to utilize a distributed database over a network in order to consolidate customer information. One would have been motivated to do so in order to provide personalized service and maintenance to customers regardless of the retail location at which they decide to visit.

Claims 13 and 22: Fishbein discloses the methods of claim 1 and 17 respectively. While Fishbein is silent with regard to how the customer is contacted in order to maintain and replace the leased carpet (Page 30, Column 2, lines 39 – 43), Official notice it taken that contacting customers by mail, telephone, telefax, and electronic mail are all old and well-known business practices. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to contact the customer via one of these methods. One would have been motivated to do this in

order to set up an appointment to replace or maintain the customers carpet.

Claim 14. Fishbein discloses the method of claim 1 further comprising the step after step c) of providing the consumer with a replacement carpet. (Page 30, Column 2, lines 39 – 43)

Claim 15. Fishbein discloses the method of claim 1. While Fishbein is silent with regard to installing the carpet at the consumer's location it does disclose purchasing, leasing and maintaining the carpet. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that the step of installing the carpet is an integral step in the leasing process. Furthermore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that the carpet would have to be installed in order to perform the step of maintaining the carpet (Page 28, Column 2, lines 13 – 27). One would have been motivated to perform the installation step in order to entice customers to participate in the leasing arrangement.

Claim 16. Fishbein discloses the method of claim 1 further comprising providing the consumer with an incentive to replace the carpet. (The disclosure that "Most of the voluntary take-back programs are not free" indicates that there are a couple of these programs that are free. Since the standard procedure is to charge a customer for the disposal of carpet in a landfill, offering such a take-back service that is free is an economic incentive to the customer) (Page 35, Column 1, lines 33 – 46)

Claim 17. Fishbein discloses a method for recovering carpet comprising polymeric fibers.

While Fishbein is silent with regard to installing the carpet at the consumer's location it does disclose purchasing, leasing and maintaining the carpet. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that the step of installing the carpet is an integral step in the leasing process. Furthermore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that the carpet would have to be installed in order to perform the step of maintaining the carpet (Page 28, Column 2, lines 13 – 27). One would have been motivated to perform the installation step in order to entice customers to participate in the leasing arrangement.

While Fishbein does not explicitly disclose that a database is established and maintained that contains information regarding installed carpet and consumers it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that a database containing the type of carpet, installation date, useful lifetime of the carpet, and consumer identification would have been necessary in order for Interface to purchase, maintain, replace the carpet over the period of the lease, and recycle it at the end of its useful life. (Page 30, Column 2, lines 39 – 43) One would have been motivated to do this in order to provide the leasing customer with the services that have been promised.

Additionally Fishbein does not explicitly disclose estimating the useful lifetime of the installed carpet, contacting the consumer, or collecting the carpet within a determined period of time from the end of the estimated useful lifetime of the carpet. However, this would have been inherently necessary in order to replace and recycle

the carpet at the end of life when the carpet is provided on a leasing arrangement.
(Page 30, Column 2, lines 39 – 43)

Fishbein discloses sorting the collected carpet according to polymeric fiber type. (Page 27, Column 2, lines 1 – 17, and Page 28, Column 1, lines 27 – 39)

Fishbein discloses depolymerizing the polymeric fibers into their monomeric components. (Post consumer commercial carpet made from the company's nylon 6 fiber is produced)(Page 28, Column 2, lines 13 – 27)

Fishbein discloses repolymerizing the monomeric components to form a recovered polymer composition. (Post consumer commercial carpet made from the company's nylon 6 fibers is produced)(Page 28, Column 2, lines 13 – 27)

Fishbein discloses forming fibers from the recovered polymer composition, and then forming the fibers into a carpet. (Post consumer commercial carpet made from the company's nylon 6 fibers is produced)(Page 28, Column 2, lines 13 – 27)

Claim 18. Fishbein discloses the method of claim 17 wherein the polymeric fibers comprise at least one nylon. (Post consumer commercial carpet made from the company's nylon 6 fiber is produced)(Page 28, Column 2, lines 13 – 27)

Claim 19. Fishbein discloses the method of claim 17 further comprising providing the consumer with an incentive to replace the carpet. (The disclosure that "Most of the voluntary take-back programs are not free" indicates that there are a couple of these programs that are free. Since the standard procedure is to charge a customer for the disposal of carpet in a landfill, offering such a take-back service that is free is an economic incentive to the customer) (Page 35, Column 1, lines 33 – 46)

Claim 20. Fishbein discloses the method of claim 17 further comprising providing the consumer with a replacement carpet. (Page 30, Column 2, lines 39 – 43)

Claim 23. Fishbein discloses a method for recovering carpet comprising nylon polymeric fibers.

While Fishbein does not explicitly disclose that a database is established and maintained that contains information regarding installed carpet and consumers it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that a database containing the type of carpet, installation date, useful lifetime of the carpet, and consumer identification would have been necessary in order for Interface to purchase, maintain, replace the carpet over the period of the lease, and recycle it at the end of its useful life. (Page 30, Column 2, lines 39 – 43) One would have been motivated to do this in order to provide the leasing customer with the services that have been promised.

Additionally Fishbein does not explicitly disclose estimating the useful lifetime of the installed carpet, contacting the consumer, or collecting the carpet within a determined period of time from the end of the estimated useful lifetime of the carpet. However, this would have been inherently necessary in order to replace and recycle the carpet at the end of life when the carpet is provided on a leasing arrangement. (Page 30, Column 2, lines 39 – 43)

Fishbein discloses sorting the collected carpet according to polymeric fiber type. (Page 27, Column 2, lines 1 – 17, and Page 28, Column 1, lines 27 – 39)

Fishbein discloses depolymerizing at least one type of nylon polymeric fiber into its monomeric components. (Post consumer commercial carpet made from the company's nylon 6 fibers is produced)(Page 28, Column 2, lines 13 – 27)

Fishbein discloses repolymerizing the monomeric components to form a recovered polymer composition. (Post consumer commercial carpet made from the company's nylon 6 fibers is produced)(Page 28, Column 2, lines 13 – 27)

Fishbein discloses forming nylon fibers from the recovered polymer composition, and then forming the fibers into a carpet. (Post consumer commercial carpet made from the company's nylon 6 fibers is produced)(Page 28, Column 2, lines 13 – 27)

Claim 24. Fishbein discloses the method of claim 23 wherein the nylon polymeric fibers comprises nylon 6. (Page 28, Column 2, lines 13 – 27)

Claim 26. Fishbein discloses the method of claim 23 further comprising the step after step c) of providing the consumer with a replacement carpet. (Page 30, Column 2, lines 39 – 43)

Claim 27. Fishbein discloses the method of claim 23. While Fishbein is silent with regard to installing the carpet at the consumer's location it does disclose purchasing, leasing and maintaining the carpet. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that the step of installing the carpet is an integral step in the leasing process. Furthermore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that the carpet would have to be installed in order to perform the step of maintaining the carpet (Page 28, Column 2,

lines 13 – 27). One would have been motivated to perform the installation step in order to entice customers to participate in the leasing arrangement.

Claim 28. Fishbein discloses the method of claim 23 further comprising providing the consumer with an incentive to replace the carpet. (The disclosure that “Most of the voluntary take-back programs are not free” indicates that there are a couple of these programs that are free. Since the standard procedure is to charge a customer for the disposal of carpet in a landfill, offering such a take-back service that is free is an economic incentive to the customer) (Page 35, Column 1, lines 33 – 46)

Conclusion

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to John Van Bramer whose telephone number is (571) 272-8198. The examiner can normally be reached on 9am - 5pm Monday through Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Eric Stamber can be reached on (571) 272-6724. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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